

Collection from Genocide Museum

Punjabi of Martyred Intellectual Munier Chowdhury

From the very beginning of the Liberation War, the Pakistani occupation forces initiated a campaign of genocide, which towards the very end—on the eve of their defeat—turned into a planned assassination of the nation’s finest minds. With the assistance of their local collaborators, the Pakistani military junta selectively killed leading teachers, writers, artists, literary figures, journalists, and physicians of the country. The reason behind these killing was clear: realizing their inevitable defeat, they sought to cripple the emerging independent nation intellectually and culturally.



Among those greatest sons of the nation, whom we lost from the beginning of the struggle for independence until just before the final victory, was the martyred intellectual Munier Chowdhury. His full name was Mohammad Munier Chowdhury (27 November 1925 – 14 December 1971). He was an educationist, playwright, literary critic, linguist, and eloquent speaker. He was born in Manikganj, in the then Dhaka district.

From the Language Movement of 1952 to the Liberation War of 1971, he maintained an active presence at every stage. Alongside his literary pursuits, Munier Chowdhury was deeply involved in contemporary national movements. In 1971, shortly after returning from the United States, he expressed solidarity with the non-cooperation movement called by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur

Rahman and renounced the Sitara-i-Imtiaz (1966) award conferred on him by the Government of Pakistan.



Punjabi of Prof. Chowdhury

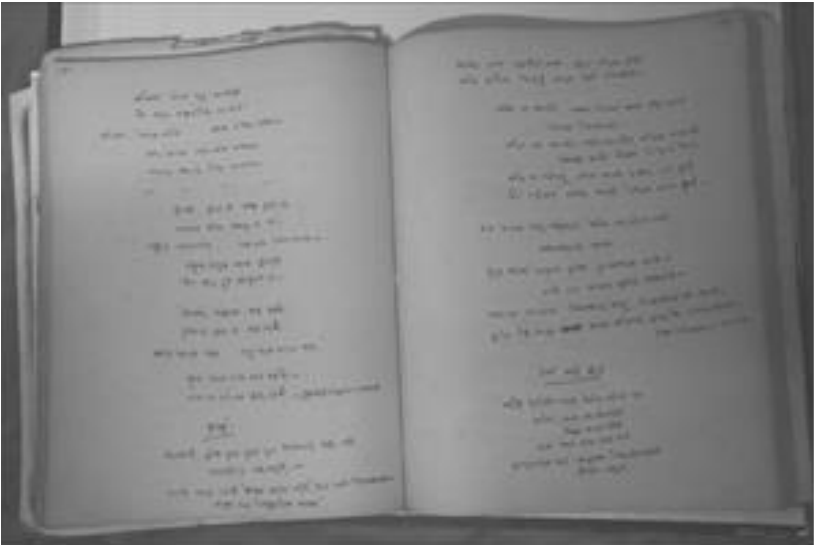
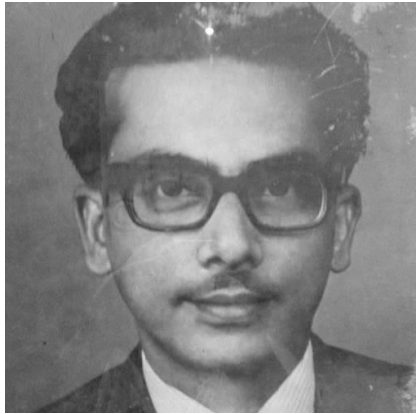
On 26 March, independence was declared, marking the beginning of the struggle for freedom of seventy-five million people. After nine months of a bloody war, when the long-awaited independence was at the doorstep and only two days remained for its achievement, Munier

Chowdhury—like many other distinguished individuals—was abducted from his father’s house on 14 December 1971 by the Al-Badr militia, collaborators of the Pakistani army, and was presumably killed on the same day.

This Punjabi, used by this great self-sacrificing Bengali, was donated to the museum by his son, Asif Munier, on behalf of the martyr’s family.

**Diary of Martyred Intellectual
Shahidullah Kaiser**

Shahidullah Kaiser (16 February 1927 – 14 December 1971) was a journalist, writer, and politician. He was regarded as one of the most dependable figures among journalists. Although he was associated with the then-banned leftist party during the Language Movement, he maintained regular contact with Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.



Diary of Shahidullah Kaiser

On the night of 25 March 1971, when the Pakistani occupation forces launched a brutal crackdown and began mass killings of Bengalis, people across Dhaka started fleeing their homes in fear. In that terrifying situation, Shahidullah Kaiser chose to remain in Dhaka, risking his life. Not only that, he also helped many people leave the city safely. Another reason for his decision not to leave the country was his desire to witness the brutal history of the Liberation War firsthand and document it for posterity.

However, the Pakistani occupation forces and their local collaborators, the Al-Badr militia, turned him into history himself. Just two days before victory, the killers abducted him, and he never returned. Even his body was never found.

The unpublished diary and ties of this renowned intellectual has been donated to the 1971: Genocide-Torture Archive and Museum by his daughter, Shomi Kaiser.



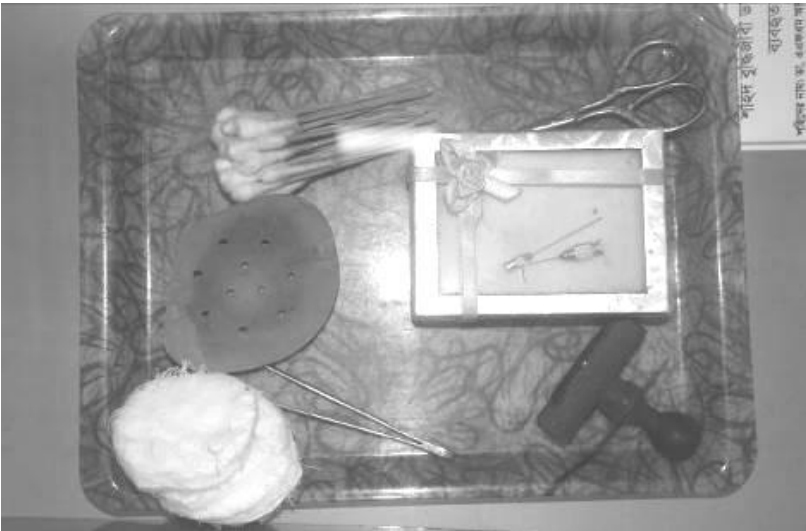
Tie's used by Shahidullah Kaiser

**Medical Instruments of
Martyred Intellectual Dr. A.
F. M. Abdul Alim
Chowdhury**

A. F. M. Abdul Alim Chowdhury (1928–1971) was a physician and a martyred intellectual. His full name was Abul Fayeze Mohammad Abdul Alim Chowdhury. He was born on 3 Boishakh 1335 Bangla calendar (1928) in Khayerpur village, Ashtagram thana of Kishoreganj district. His father was Abdul Hakim



Chowdhury and his mother was Syeda Yakutunnesa. Alim Chowdhury obtained his MBBS degree from Dhaka Medical College in 1955 and earned a Diploma in Ophthalmology in 1961 from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in England.



Medical Instruments used by Dr. Chowdhury

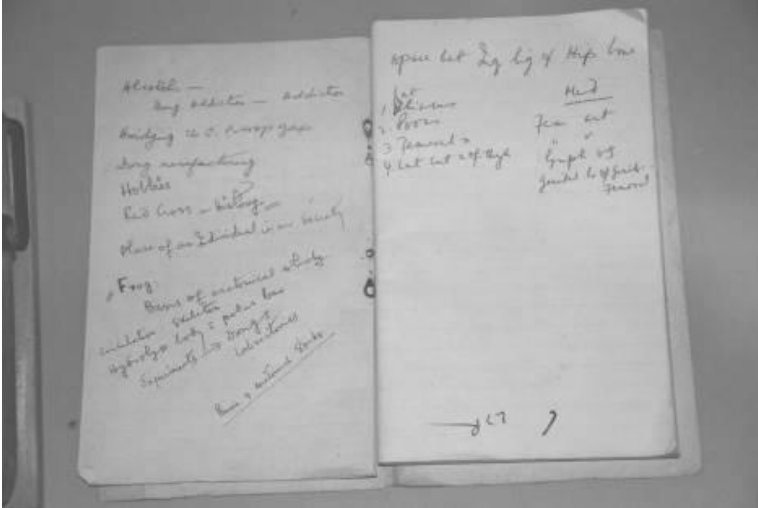
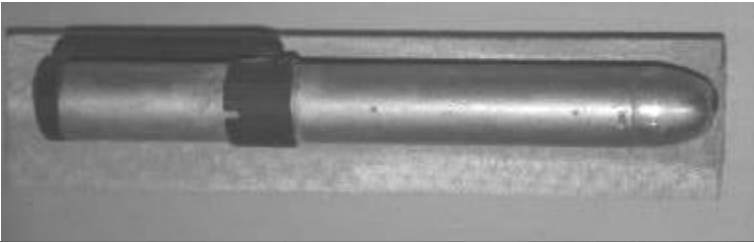
Alim Chowdhury participated in providing medical care during the Indo-Pak War of 1965 and in relief and treatment efforts for the victims of the 1970 cyclone. During the Liberation War of 1971, he was engaged in treating wounded freedom fighters and supplying them with medicine. This may have been considered his “crime.” As a result, on 15 December 1971, at the final stage of the Liberation War, members of the Al-Badr militia—collaborators of the Pakistani occupation forces—abducted him from his residence in Old Paltan, Dhaka, with the assistance of Maulana Abdul Mannan, whom he had given shelter in his own home.



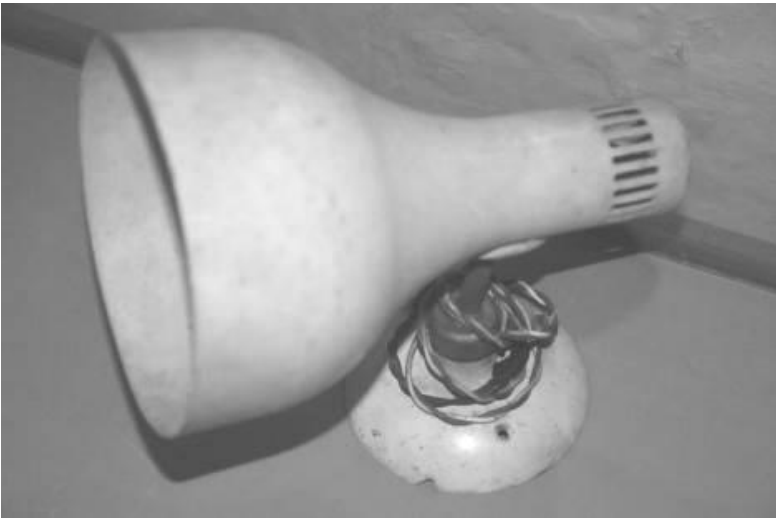
Visiting Card of Dr. Chowdhury

After the victory, on 18 December, his mutilated body was found along with many others at the Rayerbazar killing field. The Al-Badr brutally murdered this devoted physician who had dedicated his life to the welfare of humanity.

The medical instruments of this fearless physician, Alim Chowdhury, have been donated to the museum by his wife, martyr’s spouse Shyamoli Nasrin Chowdhury. The items include a lamp, cotton pads, forceps, bandages, a strainer, cotton buds, scissors, a stamp, a syringe, a diary, a pen, and visiting cards.



Medical Instruments and notebook used by Dr. Chowdhury



Medical Instruments used by Dr. Chowdhury

Pen and Saree of Martyred Intellectual Selina Parvin

At the threshold of victory, when Bangladesh was on the verge of independence, numerous intellectuals were abducted from their homes and brutally killed in various torture cells. Their bodies were later dumped in desolate places. Selina Parvin became a victim of such a tragic event.



In 1969, through her individual effort, she edited and published the magazine *Shilalipi*. She was actively engaged in painting, music, block-making, and design work. During the Liberation War, the cover designs and writings of her magazine *Shilalipi* were not acceptable to the Razakar collaborators of the Pakistani army. At that time, she also provided assistance to freedom fighters in Dhaka. These activities were considered dangerous by the enemy, which led to her inclusion in the list of targets of the Al-Badr militia.



Pen of Selina Parvin

It was 13 December 1971—only three days before the country would be free from enemy occupation. Some regions had already been liberated. Selina Parvin was at her residence in Siddheshwari, Dhaka. A group of men, with their faces covered with cloth, entered her house and abducted her. She never returned. Later, on 18 December, her blindfolded body was found at the Rayerbazar killing field.

The pen with which this renowned journalist and intellectual fought during 1971, along with the saree she was wearing, are now preserved at the 1971: Genocide-Torture Archive and Museum. These items were donated to the archive and museum by her only child, the late Suman Zahid.



Saree of Selina Parvin

Coat of Martyred Intellectual Nizam Uddin Ahmed

On the night of 25 March 1971, Nizam Uddin Ahmed spent the entire night standing on the veranda with his family members. Before dawn, he prepared to go outside with a small transistor radio in hand. His wife, Reba, tried to stop him, but he said, “Is this a time to sit at home? I must go out and see what has happened; besides, there are teleprinter operators and other staff at my office—I need to check on them.” Saying this, he left the house.



Nizam Uddin Ahmed's Coat

Throughout the day, he witnessed the brutality of the Pakistani army across Dhaka. Standing amidst a valley of death, he gathered reports of the genocide and promptly sent them to various international news agencies. During the Liberation War, he worked as a

correspondent for the BBC, spreading news of Bangladesh's struggle across the world. It was for this reporting that he became a target of the Pakistani killers, which ultimately led to his death.

For nine months of the Liberation War, he worked like a fearless soldier, traveling to different places to collect news and broadcasting it to the world through the BBC. Yet, just four days before victory, Nizam Uddin Ahmed himself became the news. The man who courageously reported the war could not deliver the message of Bangladesh's victory to the world—he was killed before that.

On 12 December 1971, the Pakistani occupation forces, with the assistance of the Al-Badr militia, called him out from his residence and brutally murdered him. His coat is now preserved at the 1971: Genocide-Torture Archive and Museum, donated by his family.

*Deputy Curator
Genocide Museum*

**English Books published from the Genocide Museum
and Centre for Genocide-Torture and Liberation War
Studies**

Sl	Author	Book	Publication on Date	Price
1.	A.F Salahuddin Ahmed	Bengali Nationalism and the Emergence of Bangladesh	December 2018	300/-
2.	Muntassir Mamoon	Genocide, State and Museum	September 2021	400/-
3.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	A-Z of Bangladesh Genocide 1971	June 2022	350/-
4.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/1	July 2021	300/-
5.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/2	March 2022	300/-
6.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/3	October 2021	300/-
7.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/4	November 2022	300/-

Sl	Author	Book	Publication on Date	Price
8.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/5	March 2023	300/-
9.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/6	May 2025	300/-
10.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Journal of Genocide and Liberation War Research/7	October 2025	300/-
11.	Muntassir Mamoon	Bangladesh Genocide and Number Games	February 2023	250/-
12.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	1971 Chuknagar Genocide	May 2023	650/-
13.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	Liberation War and Genocide	April 2022	800/-
14.	Niazamuddin Ahmed	My War of Liberation 1971	May 2024	500/-
15.	Muntassir Mamoon (Ed.)	ABU ON BANGLADESH A Collection of Cartoons by Abu	May 2024	400/-

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